FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FBIS-EEU-78-101
Wednesday
24 May 1978
Vol II No 101

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT OPENS UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

Session Begins 23 May

LD232223Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, May 23 (TANJUG)--The UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament was formally opened at 15:40 hours New York time today by Yugoslav diplomat Lazar Mojsov. Participating in the work of this session, to be held until the end of June, are the representatives of 149 member-countries of the United Nations. The session has been called at the initiatives of non-aligned countries.

TANJUG Reports Opening Speech

LD232132Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, May 23 (TANJUG)--The UN General Assembly Special Session on disarmament was opened tonight with an appeal for the "process of disarmament" to begin and for a "genuine turning point" thus to be ensured in the international organization's efforts to promote and strengthen world peace. This appeal was addressed to the representatives of all the member states of the world organization by the president of the session, Lazar Mojsov.

"History, as well as the peoples whom we represent here, will never forgive us if we let this opportunity slip and if, instead of [word indistinct] this problem from stalemate we remain where we are now. The latter would legitimize the unsatisfactory state of affairs of international relations, deepen confrontations and prevent unhindered development, especially that of the developing countries. That would open up new hotbeds of crisis with unforeseeable consequences for world peace and security," Mojsov said.

The hall of the UN General Assembly presented an impressive sight. For the first time in the history of the UN, the entire world has gathered for the sole purpose of discussing the problems created by the arms race. The hall was full of statesmen, diplomats, newsmen and visitors from all over the world. An event of a unique significance was beginning. The UN building on the East River was full of the hopes and expectations of many people. A new page in the history of the UN was being written, a page which, Lazar Mojsov said, should be filled with "contents worthy of political maturity and of the awareness of all of us that we should start the process of disarmament."

Lazar Mojsov recalled that the first proposal for a UN Special Session on disarmament had been made as far back as 1961, in Belgrade, at the First Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonalined Countries. Because of insufficient results achieved on the road to disarmament," he said, SFRY President Josip Broz Tito again drew attention--at the fifth summit of the nonalined countries in Colombo in 1976--to the need to convene a special session on disarmament. This proposal subsequently became the joint initiative of all nonalined countries, an initiative which was also supported by consensus of the UN General Assembly. In this way, the nonalined countries have made another significant contribution to the UN's work and to the common efforts to achieve a more secure life for all peoples, to which this special session is ultimately devoted."

He described halting the arms race as an indispensable imperative of present-day mankind if the world was to stop "rushing into uncertainty, which is hanging like a nightmare over the world and creating numerous additional difficulties not only in international relations, but also within individual national communities." He described any further increase in destructive potential as absurd. This potential was already being measured in terms of an overkill capacity for killing every inhabitant not only of a country or countries of the possible adversaries, but of the population of the entire earth.

The picture depicted by Mojsov in his opening speech was as follows:

"This destructive potential represents an enormous political and psychological burden in the fundamental sphere of mistrust and rivalry in international relations--in relations between the great powers. This causes the constant reexamination not only of the intentions of the possible adversaries, but also of the very foundations on which this unstable peace in the world is based--an unreal peace, a peace that is only the absence of world war. This mistrust and uncertainty at the further outcome of this rivalry are transferred to the area of international relations as a whole and reproduced in the creation, emergence and maintenance of individual hotbeds of international conflict."

The arms race and military expenditure were assuming astronomical proportions and representing an unbearable burden even for the big and rich countries. In his description of this, Mojsov said that never in the history of the world had so great a part of the social product been set aside for military expenditure as in the present day. Military expenditure had exceeded the total expenditure on all forms of education and would shortly match the world's total spending on health. Mojsov said that the material resources being set aside for the arms race were several times as high as the spending on all forms of armaments and war machinery in World War II.

The president of the UN General Assembly special session then analyzed what could realistically be expected from the United Nations regarding disarmament. The first thing he noted was that despite all attempts in the past, the United Nations had nevertheless been left entirely "on the sidelines of real decisionmaking regarding the disarmament process." It was on the basis of this that Mojsov then construed the following conclusion: "The main protagonists of the arms race have been more interested not merely in mutual rivalry, but also in attempts to reach agreement on a certain ceiling for their programs of further perfecting and stockpiling new weapons or systems for their transportation and use. However, experience so far shows that it is impossible in this way to insure either a halt to the arms race or the creation of a minimum degree of trust in the military maneuvers of the great powers. This is also the reason why detente is continually lagging behind and being reexamined."

"New approaches must, therefore, be formulated. And it is no coincidence that all eyes are now again trained on the United Nations which, as an equitable forum of the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the developed and the underdeveloped, could influence the creation of a new climate and a new course in disarmament questions."

In the view of the president of the UN General Assembly special session, this new course could not proceed from unrealistic aims and illusory assumptions. It was necessary to establish a strategy for disarmament negotiations with ultimate goals and immediate tasks. "The fundamental thing is to halt the present escalation of the arms race, freeze and reduce the military expenditures by great powers and achieve gradual agreements in this direction. A part of the resources saved as a result of halting the military expenditure spiral should be directed, above all, to greater international aid to developing countries."

Parallel with the orientation toward halting the arms race, Mojsov suggested international action aimed at a gradual ban on all types of destructive weapons for the purpose of mass extermination, including nuclear arms. He also described as a real possibility a program which would lead to restrictions on the use of nuclear weapons and their total ban. He also spoke about the need to remove the threats from nuclear missiles, which had the purpose of exerting political pressure, as well as the need to restrict the zones where nuclear weapons are deployed. With such measures, which would also be extended to include restrictions on conventional weapons, it was the conviction of the president of the UN General Assembly special session that an atmosphere of agreement-seeking, trust and cooperation would be created. A further possibility was that this could--along with incentives for development, security and peace--lead also to general and complete disarmament.

In presenting such a vision of and direction for practical action, Mojsov appealed in particular for all necessary efforts to be made at the special session on disarmament in order that the UN be "given its rightful role in the disarmament process."

ATA COMMENTS ON VANCE-DOBRYNIN MEETING IN WASHINGTON

LD231028Y Tirana ATA in English 0933 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 23 (ATA)--The U.S. Secretary of State Vance met with the Soviet ambassador in the USA Dobrynin to continue the bargains on SALT, Africa and other problems. These bargains once more clearly show the efforts of the two superpowers to carry further the plots they hatch up against the other countries. Special attention in the Vance-Dobrynin meeting was devoted to the problem of Africa, where the rivalry between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists for hegemony is ever more powerfully felt. While contending for hegemony, they collaborate with one another when it comes to sabotage the liberation struggles and the efforts of the African countries concerning the strengthening of the national independence. Vance proposed to Dobrynin a greater collaboration with regard to finding new ways for a "peaceful solution" of the Namibian problem. Certainly, here it is about a collaboration concerning the stamping out of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of the other peoples in the southern part of Africa as well.

These bargains take place on the eve of the arrival of the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to Washington and of the meeting he will have with his U.S. colleague Vance.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT IN TIRANA

AU202033Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Summary] A concert with selected numbers from the May concerts 1978 was presented this evening at the opera and ballet theater in Tirana. The concert was attended by workers, cooperativists, representatives of mass organizations and institutions and others. "The concert was also attended by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Spiro Koleka, Lenka Cuko, Pilo Peristeri, Girjako Mihali, Simon Stefani; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the AWP Central Committee, the presidium of the People's Assembly and of the government."

BRIEFS

PARTISAN BATTALION ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was held at Vodice village, Kolonje District, on 21 May to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the retaliation partisan battalion. Attending were former partisans of this battalion, national liberation war veterans, families of martyrs, workers, students and servicemen. Pandi Balliu, secretary of the Kolonje District Party Committee, chaired the meeting. Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of the prople's defense, expressed greetings to the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 May 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--Tirana, May 19 (ATA)--On the 16th of May, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Arab Republic of Syria, Sulejman Tomcini, presented the credentials to the president of the Arab Republic of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad. Present at the ceremony was the Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 21 May 78 LD]

USSR STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU231058Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has arrived in Sofia. He will take part in working out the general plan of specialization and production-sharing in material production between Bulgaria and the USSR until 1980.

At Sofia airport Baybakov was greeted by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Valentin Pavlov, advisor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Economic Talks Begin

AU232010Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--The deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, Mr Nikolay Baybakov, arrived here today.

Bulgaria's fast economic growth, especially in recent years, was rendered possible thanks to the continuously deepening process of integration with the CMEA member-countries, and mainly with the Soviet Union. As a result of this, Bulgaria makes sure important raw materials such as ferrous metal, different mineral raw materials, equipment and complete projects, techno-scientific assistance, training of personnel and markets. [sentence as received]

The contemporary stage of development of cooperation has made it possible to enlarge the joint initiatives of the CMEA member-countries, on specialization and cooperation in production, in the joint manufacture of final products and above all of complete projects. This process has also created the scientific premises necessary for switching over to forecasting and planning for a longer period of time. An example of this is the drawing up of the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

This was the main subject of the talks between the governmental economic delegations of the two countries, which began today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by the first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Tano Tsolov.

USSR'S GRISHIN ATTENDS FRIENDSHIP MEETING

AU232007Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Summary] The days devoted to Moscow City continued in Sofia and many manifestations of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship took place today. In this connection a meeting of friendship was held at the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine near Sofia. The delegation from Moscow was cordially welcomed by Angel Luchkov, hero of socialist labor. "The leader of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Viktor Grishin, delivered a speech. We, as well as all the Soviet people, he said, are very pleased with the achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in economics, science, culture and in improving the prosperity of the working people. Bulgaria's comprehensive progress is a result of the persistent labor of all Bulgarians, of the workers class and of the purposeful activity of the BCP, its Central Committee and its Politburo led by the eminent party and state leader of Bulgaria, the Hero of the Soviet Union, Comrade Todor Zhivkov."

PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS MEXICAN PRESIDENT PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

AU221456Y Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an interview with Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, taken one day before his departure to the USSR and Bulgaria by the special envoy of the daily, Miss Sibila Dimova.

The Mexican president is of the opinion that the development of ties between Bulgaria and Mexico will be of mutual advantage. He thinks that the possibilities for exchange are very wide because on the road of development of Mexico and Bulgaria there exist conditions under which one can talk [words indistinct] (?complementing) each other as regards some wealths, goods, and also as regards the experience [words indistinct] be of mutual advantage.

Mr Jose Lopez Portillo points out: "I am especially keen on getting acquainted with the progress made in Bulgaria in the organization of agriculture. According to my information, a real miracle has come true in your country's agriculture, in the village, not only as far as production is concerned but also in connection with its organization and materialization". Mexico's president emphasizes: "I would call this particular technology, which is useful to Mexico, a human will technology and it is of great interest to us. I think that besides it there are many other aspects where under the circumstances existing--I mean the similarities and differences--the development of ties will be of mutual benefit".

Underscoring the considerable possibilities offered by the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, for consolidating peace, he states: "It is important that we underline the efforts for establishing wide non-nuclear zones. In this connection we express our desire to spread the sanction of the so-called 'Tlatelolco' agreement, which would free Latin America from the threat and burden of nuclear weapons. We think that now is the time to make efforts in this respect. Mexico will make them and I am sure Bulgaria makes and will be making them in the future".

Mr Jose Lopez Portillo points at the necessity of consolidating the United Nations Organization and the remaining international forums, where sovereign states could settle arising questions and to turn to an integration which would ensure on a larger scale the just, equal and mutually beneficial relations [sentence as received].

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU221110Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 May 78 AU

[Summary] --A Nigerian delegation led by Ononiyi Adewoye, minister of economic development, has arrived in Bulgaria. Talks between the Nigerian delegation and a Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, have begun. New areas of further developing economic cooperation between the two countries will be discussed.

Zhivkov, Others Receive Nigerian Minister

AU232015Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--The State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov received today here minister of Nigeria's economic development, Mr Ononiyi Adewoye.

The minister extended to the Bulgarian head of state regards and best wishes from Nigeria's head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo. The fruitful development of economic ties was found at the talks and the possibilities for their further expanding and deepening. The meeting was attended by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, and the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov. The Nigerian minister was received today by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, as well.

INDIAN CULTURAL MINISTER ARRIVES 23 MAY

AU232005Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia--Minister of education, social welfare [and culture] of India, Mr Pratap Chandra Chunder, arrived here today. He was welcomed by the chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, by the deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Maria Zaharieva, and other officials.

During his four-day stay here Mr Chunder will have talks at the Committee for Culture on the further development of bilateral relations and will get acquainted with Bulgaria's experience in the management of culture. Business meetings are scheduled at the Ministry of Education, at some creator's unions, at the "Kliment Okhridski" University of Sofia. The Indian minister will be able to see historical monuments of culture and certain landmarks of the Bulgarian capital and other cities in the country.

Mr Chunder's visit to this country is expected to contribute to the further expanding of bilateral cooperation in the field of culture and education. In this connection it is mentioned that the previous Bulgaro-Indian cultural ties have been developing on an ascending line of late. A wide exchange is being carried out between the two countries, which covers all sectors of art and literature. Recently the two sides have signed a new plan for scientific and cultural exchange and a protocol on mutual recognition of higher education diplomas, [and have] acknowledged the equivalence of the diplomas and certificates for completed education and scientific degrees and titles. Cooperation agreements have been signed between individual culture institutes and creators' unions. The All-Indian Association for Friendship with Bulgaria includes 46 societies for Indian-Bulgarian friendship, which carry out various activity in the name of getting to know each other better and bringing closer of the two peoples.

TODOROV RECEIVES CSSR FUEL AND POWER MINISTER

AU192203Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power of the CSSR. During their talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed opportunities for the expansion and intensification of bilateral cooperation in the energy sector.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PREHOLIDAY MEETING WITH JOURNALISTS

AU201911Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] On the eve of the holiday of Bulgarian culture, press and Slavonic belles lettres, the traditional meeting between the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and eminent journalists of the press, radio, television, the news agencies, publishing houses and cinema was held at the Boyana residence in Sofia tonight.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, conveyed cordial greetings to those present on the occasion of their forthcoming holiday and expressed wishes for further creative successes. In his speech he touched on the tasks facing all Bulgarians and Bulgarian journalism in light of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. He again emphasized the need for an excellent organization of labor and the planned management of the economy.

Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, expressed the journalists' resolution to always be active fighters for achieving the ideas and initiatives of the BCP.

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CYPRIOT CONGRESS

AU230941Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cypriot Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL] a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed for Cyprus. The delegation will participate in the 16th AKEL Congress. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other BCP Central Committee officials.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

AU231700Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which had visited Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, has returned home.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dagadalin Bars, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria.

MACHINEBUILDING MINISTRY AKTIV CONFERENCE HELD

AU201446Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 May 78 AU

[Text] The national conference of the party economic and trade union aktiv of the Ministry of Machinebuilding system opened in Sofia today. The conference will discuss the tasks of the collectives within this system stemming from the national party conference.

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, attended the conference. Toncho Chakurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of machinebuilding, read a report.

KOZLODUY ATOMIC POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION APPROVED

AU192048Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)--The construction of the third stage of the Kozloduy atomic power station has been approved. The construction of the new capacities will begin in the next few months. With their commissioning an enormous power complex will take shape on the river bank at Kozloduy.

At the moment two reactors with a total capacity of 880 megawatts are in full operation. The builders are now intensively engaged in the Construction of the second stage of the station with another two atomic power reactors of the same capacity. The centre for the repair of power-generating installations has been completed ahead of schedule. After the completion of the third stage the capacity of the atomic power project will reach 2,640 megawatts.

BRIEFS

CONTROL ORGANS MEETING--A meeting of the national control organs system's leaders took place on 19 May. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control, spoke on socialist organization of labor in the control organs' activities and the introduction of more up-to-date work systems. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 78 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION--Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and Aleksey Chubarov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, on 19 May signed a document on the meeting of the two working groups on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 78 p 6 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--The 39th session of the World Federation of the Scientific Workers Executive Committee began at the Druzhba summer resort today. Academician Kiril Bratanov, chairman of the Bulgarian scientific workers union, conveyed greetings to those present and spoke on Bulgarian scientists' contribution to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The session will also discuss the responsibility of the scientists and the role of the scientific organizations in the struggle to ban the production of the neutron bomb. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 May 78 AU]

KUYBYSHEVSKAYA OBLAST DELEGATION VISITS--Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All National committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, on 22 May received a USSR delegation led by Vladimir Pogodin, secretary of the Kuybyshevskaya Obkom. The delegation is visiting the fraternal Stara Zagora Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 May 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO MINSK--A delegation of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism headed by Dimo Dichev, chairman of the union, left for Minsk today. The delegation will attend the Eighth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, Political Prisoners and Victims of Fascism, which will discuss question of the struggle against the revival of fascism and revanchism as well as questions of disarmament, detente and the preservation of peace. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN AWARDED--Academician Vsevolod Stoletov, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, has been presented with the first degree Order of Cyril and Methodius for his great services in developing the Bulgarian pedagogical science and practice. Following this, the Soviet academician was received by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 May 78 AU]

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ ARRIVE FOR 'FRIENDLY WORKING VISIT'

LD231310Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived by plane in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, for a friendly working visit. He is accompanied by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic.

At the airport in Poprad, Slovakia, the Polish guests were welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present at the arrival were Jan Pirc, chief secretary of the East Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL, and other representatives of political and public life.

Talks Begin

LD231554Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Comrades Husak and Gierek began talks this afternoon in the High Tatras. Present on the Czechoslovak side were Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; and for the Polish side Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, attended.

JAKES ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY FOR SOVIET ENVOY

LD232348Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia, received the Golden Plaque of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences for his contribution to the development of scientific research in the sphere of agriculture and food.

Karel Kudrna, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences, stressed his scientific activity, which is illustrated by more than 100 scientific works, and appreciated the contribution made by Vladimir Matskevich to the development of Soviet agricultural science and to cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak farmers.

Present at the festive ceremony was Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other personalities.

BENO-LED DELEGATION, BELGIAN SOCIALISTS CONFER

LD231802Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 23, CETEKA--Talks started here today between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Belgian Socialist Party Leaders.

The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, arrived here yesterday on a week's visit. The study delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Secretary Mikulas Beno, held political talks with Belgian Socialist Party leaders here today.

They conferred with co-chairmen of the Belgian Communist Party Andre Cools and Karel van Miert, Honorary (?Chairman) Jos van Eynde and other party representatives.

In a friendly discussion they briefed each other on the activities of their parties in solving some home policy and economy issues and exchanged views on some international topics. Their talks concerned particularly European security and cooperation. Both sides reiterated their support for the policy of detente and stressed the need for complementing it with military relaxation.

They also confirmed their interest in the further development of contacts. Mikulas Beno then left for Luxembourg to hold talks with representatives of the Luxembourg Socialist Party tomorrow.

DZUR-LED MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DPRK

LD231404Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak military delegation, headed by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, has arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Army General O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and other official personalities.

KCNA Reportage

For KCNA coverage of the CSSR military delegation to Pyongyang headed by General Martin Dzur, see the North Korea section of the 23 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU231840Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 78 p 6 AU

[Article by CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda: "On the Special Session of the UN General Assembly; To Halt Feverish Armament"]

[Excerpts] The objective necessity of halting the [current] feverish arms race and of disarming is being felt very clearly throughout the world today. The threat of the neutron bomb has again set the broad masses of world public opinion in motion. [paragraph continues]

Further, among the ruling bourgeois classes in the West there exist forces that realize that they have nothing to win and no supremacy to be gained through arms. They have had enough experience to know that the socialist countries can take care of their security and cannot be intimidated. All this has to be pointed out, using all international political forums available.

One of them is the upcoming special session of the UN General Assembly, which will meet in New York on 23 May. The UN General Assembly special session is a certain kind of compromise. A far greater hope for success in disarmament negotiations would have been offered by a world conference on disarmament, which could provide a new procedure, different from the one of the United Nations, and thus also establish new possibilities of solutions. Within its framework, it would be possible to comprehensively discuss both the question of universal and total disarmament under strict and effective international control and a generally acceptable manner of achieving this, involving the participation of all states. At the same time, this forum would have the opportunity to give its results the necessary, legally binding character. Therefore, we strive and will continue to strive to overcome [vyloucit] U.S. and PRC resistance to a world conference on disarmament and will strive for its convocation. The critical situation in the sphere of arms demands it. Time does not wait. It is necessary to achieve a turning point now, to combat the attempts of reactionary circles in the West, as well as in the PRC, to emasculate or even invalidate the previous agreements on disarmament, and thus, understandably, to make the new agreements in this sphere difficult to achieve as well.

Important Step

At the UN General Assembly special session we will not only openly point out those who are the cause of the arms race, but at the same time we will strive--by mobilizing all the world's progressive forces, by activating the realistic politicians in the West along with the nonalined countries who, the same as we, have the interests of peace and the fate of the world at heart--to drive those to whom detente is still a thorn in the side into isolation.

Even though we do not expect the UN General Assembly to immediately solve all of the problems related to halting the arms race and disarmament, we are convinced that, with adequate mutual understanding and joint efforts, at least partial disarmament measures will be achieved and that the ground will be prepared for their implementation, as well as for other, still broader [disarmament measures]. In this respect the socialist countries have jointly submitted a number of proposals of concrete measures and working documents--here we can name the declaration and the action program of disarmament--for this special UN General Assembly session. The delegates who will meet in New York--they will not be foreign ministers only, but will include premiers and heads of states--will have a whole series of the socialist countries' proposals in front of them, concerning both nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. The UN General Assembly special session will reaffirm the determination of the socialist community to comprehensively fight for disarmament and strive for solving the most urgent current problems so as to preserve and further deepen international detente--the guarantee of peace and peaceful cooperation.

DEFENSE LAW AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED, EVALUATED

LD230952Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] The deputies of the Committees for Social Policy of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly discussed in Prague today a government bill to change and amend the defense law.

They also evaluated the government bill to amend the law on some service conditions for soldiers. Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense, stated that the important social role of the armed forces of the CSSR, their incessant combat readiness, modern combat technology, and demands on the education and training of the men create (?beneficial conditions for the execution) of this most demanding calling in our society.

The new amendments above all concern the service of officers and NCO's, and the release of professional servicemen from the military on their own request.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS CPCZ MAY 1968 MEETING

LD201340Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Time of Struggle and a Time of Betrayal," RUDE PRAVO today carries a testimony on the May 1968 meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Its author, Stanislav Oborsky, first recalls the situation in our republic at that time, when anonymous persons used the threat of street light gallows against thousands of upright citizens of the republic, both communists and nonparty people. Within the wrecking organization K-231 the slogan "The best communist is a dead communist" was already current. In the club of the intellectual elite, KAN [club of committed nonparty people], words about a return to democracy and freedom already had the taste of a vendetta against the communists and all advocates (?of progress). In the mas. media, Weiner, Kraus, Winter, Lederer, Stern, Schulz and other journalists were pointing out members of the party Central Committee and many party officials who were to be the target of anticommunists. The persecution of people who did not want to abandon the meaning of their own lives, their convictions and honor, acquired truly the features of white terror. Its aim was to destroy and wreck the party, frighten communists and supporters of socialism and make possible a counterrevolutionary return to capitalism in the country.

Stanislav Oborsky goes on to say that in the second half of April and the beginning of May 1968 the rightists had the impression that they had achieved their aim. By denying the party statutes and all principles of party life, they removed from the leadership of district and regional organizations the majority of firm Marxist people; gained a decisive word in the very leadership of the party; gained the upper hand in the communications media; were decisive in trade unions and in the youth association, and had set up firm, close links with anticommunist forces, which by now had created their own organizational base and a reactionary political platform. Socialism in our country was under an immediate and dangerous threat.

The lessons from the crisis-ridden developments in the party and society after the 13th party congress confirm, RUDE PRAVO continues, that even in weeks of the greatest threat there were people in the republic who had discerned the aims of the right and antisocialist forces and who, in extremely difficult conditions, tried to force the party leadership to mobilize communists and the working class against the counterrevolutionary attack. The voices of some of them were already being heard by early March 1968.

It was a time when thousands of communists had seen that the new presidium of the party Central Committee, particularly its first secretary, Alexander Dubcek, had in fact done nothing for the effective implementation of the political resolution passed at the January meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, which contained a program intended to rectify mistakes in activities aimed at the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the strengthening of its fraternal relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Stanislav Oborsky recalls the voices of those who were concerned about the further fate of the republic, who criticized the party leadership for letting the post-January process take an uncontrolled course. The party leadership was silent. Dubcek had by now accepted the halo of the January hero; Smrkovsky was willingly dancing to the rightist tune; Kriegel knew what he was doing, since he was one of the leaders of the right; and the members of the party leadership and the Central Committee who were standing firmly on Leninist positions were virtually deprived of their opportunity to speak or exert influence.

But Dubcek was not merely silent. One of his basest acts was to surrender brave communists, who were not afraid to warn against the right and antisocialist forces, to an anticommunist (?hunt). At the beginning of May the growing danger was so obvious that, during a general debate in the CPCZ Central Committee on 7-8 May 1968 on the political situation in the country, even its rightist section had to admit, under the pressure of arguments from the Marxist-Leninist core, that the party and socialism were threatened by a serious danger as a result of the activities of rightist, antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces.

The party Central Committee Presidium resolved to convene the Central Committee in May to discuss the situation in the country and to pass relevant conclusions. It seemed that at last the party would begin an offensive against counterrevolutionary forces. The political activity of many party organizations rose again. A majority of workers in enterprises and rural people received with sympathy the determination of communists to resolutely put an end of the wrecking of the republic and gave it their support. This was also confirmed by the conference of chairmen of large party organizations convened in Prague. The conference of chief secretaries of party district and regional committees was a very important event prior to the May 1968 meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee.

RUDE PRAVO writes that after the deliberations of the party Central Committee Presidium at the beginning of May, Alexander Dubcek, naturally was no longer able to repeat his usual words that the counterrevolutionary mobilization was an extreme manifestation on the periphery of positive developments in the country, and had to admit that the political scene was being entered by rightists, opposition forces with a (?considerable) degree of anticommunist and antisocialist orientation. Dubcek also pointed out a very important fact: Support for anticommunist trends, under current conditions, could also be coming from abroad, either by certain circles of our post-February emigres or directly from political circles of imperialist states.

Dubcek's opening speech was undoubtedly more realistic, clearcut and sharper than his previous statements. It had to reflect the opinions of the Marxist-Leninist core in the party Central Committee Presidium. However, even in this speech the First Man of January conceded something to the right. He spoke about the fact that the political scene was being entered by rightist, opposition forces, although they were virtually ruling it already and despite the general knowledge that many advocates of this revival had direct or indirect contacts with various anticommunist centers in the West.

Stanislav Oborsky goes on to say that at the May meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee a confrontation of two opposing forces was expected--the forces of the Marxist-Leninist core of the party and the forces of the rightist faction in the party. This, indeed, took place. However, in his report Alexander Dubcek softened the attitude toward the situation somewhat. He even played into the hands of the right by criticizing the so-called conservatives. In fact, he diluted the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium regarding the first days of May. But he had to note that conditions existed to morally discredit the entire party and warn of the danger of providing scope for nonsocialist or even counterrevolutionary forces. He also had to admit that a decisive section of the party and growing numbers of the people had realized the danger of spreading anticommunist trends whose proponents were seeking forms and (?opportunities).

Members of the Marxist-Leninist section of the Central Committee proved, with many facts, not only the existence of a rightist, antisocialist danger in the country but also, for the first time, stated within the supreme party body that the right had its exponents in the party itself, in its Central Committee and in the party Central Committee Presidium, and that certain former and present members of the Central Committee, who were [words indistinct], exploited their position and had a great share in the mistakes and deformations and that they now wanted to curry favor from the right by besmirching the party and questioning the results of socialist construction.

This was an important act. Despite the fact that the proponents of the right tried to divert the discussion into a different channel, they did not succeed in doing so. But they succeeded in insuring that the political resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee meeting did not declare the existence of rightist forces in the party and their treacherous role. RUDE PRAVO says today that the resolution nevertheless played an important role by stressing the danger from the right as the main danger for the party.

The Central Committee resolution and the discussion at the meeting met with an enormous response. The culmination of attempts aiming at a positive turn in the developments was the statewide aktiv of people's militias in Prague. It was an expression of the fact that people's militias as a whole did not succumb to the pressure of the right, that they adhered to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and friendship with the USSR and were determined to defend the cause of socialism.

Dubcek, naturally, was aware of the influence of the people's militias. He tried to restrict it by convening the aktiv in Ruzyne, outside Prague. He openly revealed his negative attitude to the armed section of the working class by banning the militiamen from marching in closed ranks through Prague and demonstrating their resolve to defend the results of socialist construction. But even so, the aktiv of the people's militias raised the self-confidence of the majority of the working people.

In those days the entire party and an overwhelming section of the working class were being mobilized for the defense of socialism, for a struggle against the counterrevolution. There was still a possibility of stopping the reactionary attack against the republic, but the right and the antisocialist forces were soon able to recover from their shock. It was clear that the man to whom was entrusted the helm of the party not only was not intending to fulfill the resolution of the May meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee and be guided by the voice of the majority of the communists, but that he had decided to liquidate the movement against the counterrevolution. Initially, by means of various maneuvers, he deprived the Marxist-Leninist section of the party of its influence and passed decisions together with rightist exponents in the Presidium and Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

At the same time, he virtually rendered the work of the apparatus of the CPCZ Central Committee impossible and replaced it with various advisory teams whose composition, naturally, was determined for him by the right.

He refused to see the creation of the so-called second center in the Prague City CPCZ Committee, which openly proclaimed a wrecking, antiparty, rightist platform as a reply to the resolution of the Central Committee May meeting.

The conclusions of the May meeting of the party Central Committee remained in archives, and although the party demanded that they be elaborated into relevant political and organizational measures, the demand met with no reply.

Instead, the right and antisocialist elements started a fresh attack. On 27 May the daily press carried the political manifesto of the counterrevolution--all 2,000 words. Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Cisar, Kriegel and others carried out a disgusting performance concerning the counterrevolutionary platform--a performance that was to mislead and satisfy communists. But less than 1 month later, in a reply to the letter of the five fraternal communist and workers parties, they wrote that they did not see real reasons to characterize the present situation as a counterrevolutionary one, reasons for any statement about immediate danger to the foundations of the socialist system, or for a statement declaring that in Czechoslovakia a change of foreign policy orientation was being prepared and that a specific threat of separation of our country from the socialist community existed. This was already a betrayal--a betrayal of the ideas of the communist party, a betrayal committed against the people of the republic. The counterrevolution got a green light in the republic.

Ten years have elapsed since the May meeting of the party Central Committee. If we recall this important event, it is not merely because of the anniversary. The testimony proves who was struggling and who was betraying. And it is a testimony whose lesson is a lasting one.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS--This year 29,000 have applied for university-level studies in the Czech lands, but only some 20,000 can be accepted. While only 1 of 3 applicants for studies at the medical schools and only 1 of 10 applicants for study at the Prague industrial arts school can be accepted, the interest for studies at some engineering and technological university-level institutes is extremely low. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION ENDS PORTUGUESE VISIT--The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Julius Varga, candidate member and head of a department of the party Central Committee, concluded its visit to Portugal today. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with experience gained in the economic work of the Portuguese Communist Party. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 May 78 LD]

WEATHER DAMAGE REPORTED--According to the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the recent cold weather, rainfalls and strong winds caused damage on 31,000 hectares of agricultural land in the Czech lands, above all in the West and Central Bohemia regions. The degree of damage is far less catastrophical than feared; in some areas, the precipitation will even favorably affect the vegetation. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 May 78 p 1 AU]

HONECKER BRIEFS PARTY CHAIRMEN ON TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD231908Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In its foreign policy the GDR remains anxious to promote the process of detente constructively in accordance with the Helsinki final act, Erich Honecker said today during an exchange of views with representatives of friendly parties and the National Council of the National Front. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council briefed the chairmen of the Peasants' Party [DBD], Ernst Goldenbaum; the CDU, Gerald Goetting; the National-Democratic Party [NDPD], Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; and Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council, on his discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Erich Honecker once again stressed in this respect the very positive importance for peace and detente of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG.

The GDR will continue to advocate, with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international life, Erich Honecker stressed. Erich Honecker gave his assurance that the GDR is in favor of political detente being supplemented with military detente and in favor of active efforts being undertaken to remove the sources of tension that exist in the world. The GDR at the same time supports the four-point program proposed by Leonid Brezhnev for detente and disarmament. Its implementation will be of great importance to the interests of world peace.

During the exchange of views on questions of domestic and foreign policy, Erich Honecker praised the workers' achievements in fulfilling the 1976-1980 plan. The party chairmen and the president of the National Council fully agreed with Erich Honecker's comments. They gave their assurance that the members of the parties and the members of the National Front committees are accomplishing great achievements to strengthen the GDR. Together with the SED, they are directing their strength toward helping to guarantee peace and security.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT THANKS HONECKER FOR CONDOLENCES

AU231408Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, received a telegram from Prof Giovanni Leone, president of the Italian Republic, thanking him for the condolences extended to him on the occasion of Aldo Moro's assassination. The message says: "Expressing at the same time the feelings of the Italian people I would like to convey to you the heart-felt thanks for the condolence and the solidarity you expressed to me after the barbaric assassination of Aldo Moro. Your country's participation in the sorrow that fills the Italian nation is a great consolidation to us in this painful hour."

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY AWARD

LD231030Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, said on Monday that friendship is becoming an ever more powerful factor in the advance to socialism and communism. At a reception for the newly elected German-Soviet Friendship Society [DSF] Presidium and the delegation of the Soviet friendship societies, he stated that the 11th DSF Congress impressively showed the growing strength of this mass organization. Zinaida Kruglova, the chairman of the Soviet friendship societies, presented Erich Mueckenberger, Kurt Thieme, Dr Lothar Bolz and other DSF Presidium members, as well as Ambassador Abrasimov, with her organization's badge of honor. Erich Mueckenberger expressed his gratitude for the award and told her that DSF members will carry on their work on a still higher level.

EVENTS MARK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNIVERSARY

SED Anniversary Message

LD230852Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Today in a greetings address on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD], the Central Committee of the SED underlines its contribution to the strengthening of the GDR. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, states that the national democrats are helping to realize the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress which are aimed at the citizens' welfare. Since its founding the NDPD has acknowledged the leading role of the working class and its parties as well as friendship with the Soviet Union. It has helped the sections of the population close to it to decide in favor of social progress.

Norden Attends Anniversary Meeting

LD230854Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD] a festive event is taking place in Berlin. Party Chairman Prof Dr Heinrich Homann stressed in his speech that the NDPD has always proved itself to be the ally and partner of the working class. The anniversary had been prepared with many good deeds to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The speaker thanked the SED for its close and trustful cooperation. Taking part in the festive event are Albert Norden, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other figures from social life.

Norden, Homann Address Meeting

LD230856Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A festive event held in Berlin on Monday was devoted to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD). Party Chairman Prof Dr Heinrich Homann said in his speech that in the past 3 decades the party has "been able to prove itself as a partner in the alliance with the working class in all stages of social development."

Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed greetings from the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. The 1,300 participants in the festive event replied in a letter to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary that the NDPD members will make a worthy contribution to the 30th anniversary of the GDR (7 October 1979).

In his tribute to the 30th anniversary of his party, Dr Heinrich Homann underlined: "Thanks to our party many people of petite bourgeois and bourgeois origin were gradually won for progress, and as members of our party they have found their way to relations that represent a firm and fruitful alliance with the leading political force of our society. Life itself taught them what the program of the working class had long promised--that socialism is there for all working people; it needs the ideas and the work of every person."

In his greetings address Albert Norden praised the achievements of many NDPD members. "With dedication and rigor they have helped to write many chapters in the history of our socialist state. The party of the working class says to them today: For us the alliance of all the people's forces is an important guarantee of our socialist present and the communist future." Referring to the indivisible unity of socialism and peace, Norden said: "There is no way around disarmament measures if peace is to be achieved throughout the world and permamently secured. Our paramount concern is to work for this always and constantly."

HONECKER GREETS REELECTED GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD230905Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has congratulated Kharilaos Florakis on his reelection as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. In the telegram Erich Honecker wished him, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, "success, vigor and good health for your responsible work at the head of the proven avant-garde of the Greek working class."

JAROWINSKY ATTENDS FRG ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD231924Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG permament mission in the GDR, gave a reception today in Berlin to mark the anniversary of the pronouncement of the FRG Constitution. It was attended by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Otto Arndt, minister of transport, and other GDR figures, including Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

SED-SOUTH AFRICAN ANC COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD230841Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on the deepening of cooperation from 1978 to 1979 has been concluded between the SED and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. This emerges from a joint communique published on Monday at the close of the visit by an ANC delegation led by ANC President Oliver Tambo to the GDR.

The communique stresses: "During the meetings the two sides exchanged opinions on current international issues and reached complete mutual agreement." It goes on to emphasize: "Oliver Tambo expressed his thanks for the comprehensive political support and extensive material aid which the SED and the GDR people show to the South African people's struggle." Both sides assess "that the international balance of power is steadily continuing to change in favor of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. This development is the result of the persistent efforts made by the socialist states, the national liberation movement, the working class in the capitalist countries as well as all progressive forces and their deepening solidarity and cooperation in the international arena."

The communique stresses that favorable conditions are present "to promote such questions vital to humanity as the ending of the arms race and effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament as well as the final removal of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism, in the interest of the peoples. The SED and the ANC resolutely condemn the United States' intended production of the neutron bomb and support the program of initiatives for effective arms limitation proposed by the Soviet Union." It goes on to stress: "Both sides paid tribute to the role of the USSR and the socialist community in strengthening peace and security as well as the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation."

The communique states: "The SED and the ANC passionately support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism and for freedom and national independence. The two sides welcome the revolutionary changes in Ethiopia and support the just struggle of the Ethiopian people for national independence and territorial integrity."

In the communique the SED and the ANC state: "Both sides stress that the continuation of the internationally proscribed system of apartheid, which is extensively supported by the imperialist powers, represents a dangerous threat to world peace and the security in particular of the independent states of Africa. In this context both sides condemn in particular the nuclear arming of the apartheid regime carried on with substantial FRG support." They denounce the latest barbaric aggression by South African troops against the People's Republic of Angola in which a large number of Angolan inhabitants and refugees from Namibia was cruelly murdered.

The communique states: "The SED and the ANC use international antiapartheid year as an occasion to demand with particular emphasis the end to the continuing economic, military and political support given by the imperialists states to the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia as well as the strict realization of the sanction decisions already taken by the UN.

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN INTERVENTION, GDR AFRICA STANCE

GDR Aid Described

LD231430Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Excerpts] When one speaks of the week of solidarity with the peoples of Africa, which began in the GDR today, the most recent imperialist intervention on the continent must be mentioned. More and more eyewitness reports have shown the absurdity of the pretext of having to protect the lives of Europeans in the copper-producing Shaba Province of Zaire.

The indignation at the brutal attack by NATO soldiers is unanimous, especially in Africa, where the blatant lies which tried initially to link the insurgents with the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR and other socialist countries collapsed as soon as they were made public. We do not interfere. The young nations know that far better than the fabricators of the lie would like them to. They know the socialist countries' clear attitude of solidarity, on which they have always been able to rely, and that is quite different.

This week stock will be taken once again of the situation in Africa, which looks quite favorable for our state. To mention just one thing: Since January 1977, 250 million marks worth of solidarity aid has been made available to the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. More than 60 percent of the money comes from the monthly solidarity donations of the FDGB members, and further large contributions come from the FDJ and Thaelmann Pioneers' campaigns, as well as from diverse sections of the people.

Every citizen knows what is done with the money: We train experts, either here or in the countries concerned, who are urgently needed by the young national economies. We give medical aid, help to eradicate illiteracy, send specialists, medical supplies, tents, clothes and blankets where they are needed. We also give the national liberation movements every possible support. The communique issued at the end of the visit to the GDR of Oliver Tambo, the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, which pledges to strengthen cooperation in the next 2 years, is a case in point. The prominent role played by the concept of solidarity in our country is due in part to the fact that we shall never forget that the GDR would have had far more difficulty in gaining international recognition, had it not enjoyed, from the early days of its existence, the solidarity of its friends in the socialist camp and of all peace-loving forces in the world. As the week which begins today will show, our acts of solidarity, acts which are supported by the industry and self-sacrifice of the majority of the people, make us a good, reliable and respected partner for all those who have won their independence, and also for those in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe who still have to achieve their independence.

Western Motivations Doubted

DW231138Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 23 May 78 DW

[Gert Schulze commentary]

[Text] Reports from Paris and Brussels say that no end of the military engagement in Shaba Province is in sight. There were temporary reports that the withdrawal of the Belgian paratroopers would be forthcoming.

However, the story now appears to be different. Perhaps this is again a minor propagandistic interlude for the purpose of somewhat mitigating protests and irritation at home and abroad.

Obviously the Belgian contingent is to back up the members of the French Foreign Legion. A new task is waiting for the paratroopers who, according to Springer's DIE WELT, are hard-trained, wearing crew cuts, are excellently armed and imbued with an immense esprit de corps. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports today that--obviously in coordination with Paris--the task is to ferret out the scattered rebels and destroy them. This frankness is remarkable.

Where is the story of the purely humanitarian action of the West? With such utterances they themselves admit what really matters to the imperialists in their intervention in Shaba, namely: The survival of an important ally who finds himself confronted with a constantly stronger opposition at home. In view of the ineptitude of the regime to deal with its opposition--which could threaten strategic and economic interests of the West--the international monopoly bourgeoisie has now proceeded to help itself--to intervene.

What is at stake--and how corrupt and dictatorial this Zairian regime is--has been indicated by some Western media. They also marginally noted the testimony by some Europeans that it was not the liberation movement but the soldiers of Zaire who murdered Europeans. But to most of these media the rebels continue to be criminals and communist-oriented, and have also taken hostages along on their flight. Lies and distortions are employed to camouflage the continued imperialist intrusion in the internal affairs of an African state.

Shaba, Angola Situations Noted

LD231751Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Christian Schneider telephone dispatch from Luanda]

[Text] The military conflict in the southeast province of Shaba in Zaire continues. The forces of the Zairian Government troops and the French special commandos, operating jointly against the insurgents led by the Congolese national liberation front, FNLC, are concentrated in the main around the mining center of Kolwezi. Eyewitness reports from refugees have revealed the way that these forces have treated the civilian population, including the Europeans living there. It was not the units of the liberation front, as some Western news agencies wanted people to believe in order to provide a pretext for the present military intervention by imperialist states, but rather the forces of President Mobutu and the French paratroopers from the infamous Foreign Legion which were to blame for the deaths of civilians in Kolwezi, several refugees stated.

In the meantime the French head of state has announced that the French troops now deployed are to stay in Zaire until further notice. Here in the neighboring People's Republic of Angola attention is being drawn emphatically to the seriousness of the situation on Angola's northern borders caused by the intervention of the imperialist states.

Lucio Lara, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Political Bureau, has spoken about an open threat to Angola's territorial integrity and peace caused by these massive troop concentrations. The Luanda government has repeatedly reaffirmed its stand that the fighting in Zaire is an internal affair, a confrontation between opposition forces and the Kinshasa government and that Angola has nothing to do with the events--neither directly nor indirectly.

There is no foundation for the biased reports about the Shaba conflict allegedly being launched from Angola's territory. As Lucio Lara went on to stress, a lot of things--particularly the latest action by France, Belgium and also the FRG and the United States--point to a large-scale military operation with its thrust in the direction of Angola.

Particularly in view of the terrible massacres by the South African racist army of Namibian refugees, who sought refuge on Angolan territory, the MPLA calls on the Angolan population to step up vigilance and on the national armed forces to raise discipline and combat readiness. As before, Angola continues to be the main target of an international imperialist conspiracy, because--as MPLA political bureau member Lucio Lara told party cadres in the provincial capital of Benguela--we have embarked upon the road to socialism.

SED SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF S. AFRICAN CP LEADER

LD202226Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the death of the general secretary of the South African Communist Party the SED Central Committee has sent a letter of condolence to the South African Communist Party. It reads:

"As an outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers' movement and of the national liberation movement, as a true Marxist-Leninist and as a keen fighter for the liberation of the African peoples from the manacles of imperialism, colonialism and racism, Moses Mauane Kontane has earned great and lasting merit.

"The SED will eternally honor the memory of Moses Mauane Kontane, who, as general secretary of the South African Communist Party, untiringly fought against colonial and imperialist oppression and for the unity and strengthening of the international communist and workers' movement."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S., SOVIET DISARMAMENT STANCES

LD232304Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] New York--Here at UN headquarters a meeting is beginning which gives us all hope for coming a little closer to ending the arms race. Of course it would be an illusion to believe that the convocation of a special session on disarmament alone is enough to help commonsense ultimately triumph over the arms race. It makes us stop and think when--as happened last night--the largest U.S. television company, CBS, wants its viewers not to place too great expectations on the coming event. Why this pessimism? There is no automatic way of breaking through the vicious circle of the arms race. Naturally this is also known by those who declare that pessimism on the disarmament issue is inevitable. Much, much more must be done to ban new and more dangerous weapons systems, to reduce the nuclear arms stockpiles--which today could turn our world into an inferno several times over--and to work out binding regulations which outline the path to arms limitation and disarmament.

In the NEW YORK TIMES the question is raised with a certain amoung of uneasiness as to whether the United States is to too great an extent leaving the running to the Soviet Union. From General Assembly to General Assembly the Soviet Union has submitted innumerable disarmament initiatives to the UN. Why this anxious question all of a sudden? Didn't the U.S. President state when taking office that he was ready to reduce his country's nuclear capability when others--and here the Soviet Union was meant--follow suit? Didn't this give rise to the hope that during the 18-month preparatory phase for this UN special session the United States would take a constructive stance? But the question posed by the NEW YORK TIMES has a background to it--ever a very serious one.

In contrast to the Soviet Union, the U.S. delegation's preparatory committee has not submitted a single proposal for the action program which, as a result of this special session, is supposed to state that such and such a thing must happen in order to make a nuclear conflict impossible, to prohibit new arms production and to reduce arms spending which now runs into astronomical sums.

The U.S. stance in the preparatory phase was, as one can hear at the UN headquarters, characterized by persistent passivity. However, disarmament cannot consist of declaratory statements. What is involved now is that Andrey Gromyko called the materialization of the many good ideas and intentions in concrete, binding decisions aimed at reducing nuclear weapon capabilities, conventional weapons and military budgets. Instead of this the U.S. delegation is flirting with certain ideas held by some countries regarding replacing existing disarmament bodies by new mechanisms. But this is an attempt to evade the key issue of our time. What we need is action and understanding about what is to happen in a concrete manner in order to liberate the world from the arms avalanche. When even the NEW YORK TIMES asks the question about whether the Washington administration has any suggestion which demonstrates that it really attaches priority to disarmament, then we must ask ourselves whether the United States wants to keep its hands free. This is a very earnest question. It (?points) to the paradoxical nature of the imperialist position: keeping its hands free for neutron bombs, cruise missiles and mobile ballistic missiles. In view of this state of affairs, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has already drawn President Carter's attention to the fact that the United States could be facing difficult times ahead at the UN special session if the impression is created that Washington is hesitating about solving the most burning issues of our time.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENT CONVENTION--Berlin--The GDR Council of State has now ratified the convention prohibiting the military or otherwise detrimental use of methods and means of influencing the environment. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

NAVAL CONFERENCE IN FINLAND--Helsinki--The second International Naval Symposium was opened in Helsinki on Tuesday by President Urho Kekkonen. He is the patron of the meeting, which in addition to the Finnish hosts is attended by leading representatives of the navies of 15 littoral states of the Baltic, the North Sea and the North Atlantic. The GDR is represented by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defense and chief of the People's Navy. The GDR delegation headed by Admiral Ehm arrived in Helsinki on Monday, where it was met by representatives of the Finnish Navy. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IRANIAN SHAH'S VISIT

ID231826Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--A joint communique was issued Tuesday on the state visit of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the emperor of Iran, and Empress Farah Pahlavi to Hungary from May 19 to 22, at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Madame Losonczi.

During his stay in Hungary, the Iranian emperor had a meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. In an atmosphere of frankness they exchanged views on the state of relations between the two countries and also on important international issues. The communique goes on to state that comprehensive talks between the Iranian shah and the Hungarian president were held in a spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding. Underlining the significance of high-level meetings between the two states, both sides established with satisfaction that the relations of their countries were favourably developing on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage for the benefit of their peoples and that further possibilities existed for the many-sided expansion of cooperation. Understanding has been reached that the competent Hungarian and Iranian organizations will continue the negotiations and determine the specific fields of further cooperation.

The two heads of state reviewed the results so far in the field of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation and established that favourable possibilities existed for enriching these relations.

During the talks the parties paid great attention to the current international situation. They agreed that the relaxation of tension was the only feasible way of strengthening international peace and security and therefore all peace-loving and responsible governments should support the further intensification of efforts in the interest of extending detente to all parts of the world and making it an irreversible process. They called for a negotiated settlement of the existing international conflicts which perpetuate tension and foment the atmosphere of cold war.

The two heads of state emphasized that the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final act was important for strengthening the security of states and developing good relations not only on the European Continent but also in other parts of the world.

Realizing that the extension of political detente to the military field is a key factor in consolidating peace and security, the two parties took a stand for urgent disarmament measures. They are aware of the overriding need for, and lend their support to the international efforts to achieve the universality of the non-proliferation treaty and to elaborate an effective system of safeguards which would prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. They are in favour of curbing the arms' race, affirming the necessity for efforts to attain general and complete disarmament. They expressed the hope that the special UN session on disarmament would contribute to speeding up disarmament talks.

Expressing their apprehension over the dangerous Middle East situation, they agreed that an all-round settlement of the conflict can be achieved only by implementing relevant Security Council resolutions, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine.

The two heads of state urged an early solution of the problems on the basis of majority rule in southern Africa and condemned the racist policies and the system of apartheid afflicting the peoples of this region. They expressed their support to the demands for the transfer of power to the true representatives of the people of Zimbabwe. They confirmed their support to the full implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia and for the proclamation of its independence.

They declared themselves in favour of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The sides expressed their support for the establishment of international economic relations based on the principles of justice, equality and mutual advantage.

The Iranian emperor and empress have invited the Hungarian president and Madame Losonczi for an official visit to Iran. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CZINEGE TALKS WITH PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD231848Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the United Political Organization Central Committee of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic National Front and defence minister, arrived in Hungary for an official, friendly visit at the head of a military delegation on Tuesday at the invitation of Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence.

Lajos Czinege received Ahmad 'Antar in his office in the afternoon and official talks between heads of the Hungarian People's Army and the Yemeni party delegation began.

APRO-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD232322Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] A Hungarian delegation headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, spent its second day in Holland today. The Hungarian legislators met with Foreign Minister van der Klaauw, the chairmen of the First Chamber and Second Chamber of the States General, and the under secretary of state in charge of foreign trade.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, briefed the Dutch under secretary of state in charge of foreign affairs about plans for developing Hungarian agriculture. Antal Apro, who is currently in The Hague at the head of a parliamentary delegation, further told the under secretary that Dutch enterprises have good opportunities for cooperation in speeding up construction, in the aluminum industry and in the field of maritime shipping.

MORE ON GASPAR-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION

Returns From FRG

LD231331Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, who had attended the opening ceremony of the 15th Congress of the German Trade Union Federation in Hamburg, returned to Budapest on Monday.

Departs For Switzerland

LD231847Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--At the invitation of the Swiss Trade Union Federation (SGB), a Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left Tuesday for Switzerland. The representatives of the two organizations are to conduct talks about the situation and tasks of their countries' trade unions as well as about timely issues of the international trade union movement. In course of visits ot factories and institutions, the Hungarian delegation will study the living and working conditions of Swiss workers and the social benefits enjoyed by them.

OVARI RETURNS FROM GREEK CP CONFERENCE

LD231322Y Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--The HSWP delegation that under the leadership of Milkos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, had been attending the Tenth Congress of the Greek Communist Party, has returned from Athens.

ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD232320Y Budapest in English to Europe 1600 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Italy is interested in exploring Hungary's mineral wealth and has the suitable methods and machinery for this. Rinaldo Ossola, Italian minister of foreign trade, held negotiations about this with his Hungarian counterpart, Jozsef Biro, and Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry. They stated that there are possibilities for further cooperation in the chemical industry, in the manufacture of pharmaceutical goods and other branches of the economy.

The Italian minister held discussions with Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance, about banking contacts and short-term loans between the two countries and about renewing existing credits. During his stay in Budapest Dr Ossela was received by Deputy Prime Minister Mr Istvan Huszar.

BIRO RECEIVES GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD240640Y Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 23, (MTI)--Jozsef Biro, Hungary's foreign trade minister, received on Tuesday Horst Solle, foreign trade minister of the German Democratic Republic, who has arrived in Budapest on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair. It was established at the cordial exchange of views that the two countries' economic relations were steadily developing. This is revealed also by the dynamic growth of bilateral trade which is expected to increase by 8 percent this year as compared to last year's trade and amounts to rouble 1.3 thousand million. A continued increase is expected for 1979-80. Cooperation in the 1981-85 plan period is prepared under the coordination of plans. Also the foreign trade sector is playing an active part in this work involving the whole people's economies of the two countries. The two countries' enterprises and ministries have already begun negotiations on the supply of certain big installations requiring a long period of manufacture. Horst Solle left Budapest on Tuesday afternoon.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ LEAVE FOR VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD231818Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek arrived today on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia made at the invitation of general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC, President Gustav Husak. Edward Gierek is accompanied by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The Polish guests were greeted at the airport in Poprad by Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Presidium, Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other personalities. Edward Gierek was seen off at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat with President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. Present was Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Poland Jindrich Rohorek.

WOJTASZEK LEADS POLISH UN DISARMAMENT SESSION DELEGATION

AU231325Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--A Polish delegation headed by Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek has been designated to attend the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament due to open in New York on 23 May. E. Wojtaszek and the delegation members accompanying him have left for New York.

DISARMAMENT EXPERT VIEWS NEED TO LIMIT ARMS

LD232202Y Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May PAP--A special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly opens in New York today. In this connection Professor Maciej Perczynski of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, member of the UN government experts team which prepared this May a report on research into the (?interdependence) of disarmament and the socio-economic development, told PAP that consolidation of international security and (?strengthening of detente) was the direct aim of disarmament. According to UN estimates some [number indistinct] million dollars were spent for military purposes in 1971 whereas the figure for 1977 was 360,000 million dollars or more than a thousand million dollars a day. The effects of such spendings become particularly acute in the period of serious economic difficulties the world is suffering from at present.

It is becoming ever more obvious that the rapid growth of spending on armaments is one of the causes of inflation in the capitalist world as well as [words indistinct] recession and deficit in raw materials and energy sources. Costs of maintaining defensive potentials are a serious burden on the economics of all states, socialist states included. They are particularly hard on the developing states which, although starvation is a frequent phenomenon there, are becoming involved in the arms race to an ever greater extent.

Socialist states have always postulated ventures aimed at a reduction of spendings on military purposes. In 1973 the USSR proposed to all states-members of the UN Security Council to cut their military budgets by 10 percent and to earmark part of the money saved in this way for the needs of developing countries. These proposals were reflected in the resolution of the UN General Assembly adopted at its 28th session.

It is also noteworthy, said Prof Perczynski, that representatives of Poland have played an important role in the preparation of consecutive documents of the United Nations concerning economic and social aspects of disarmament. They participated both in the drafting of reports outlining economic prospect of disarmament and in the working out of documents indicating negative effects of the arms race. The present session of the UN General Assembly will examine, among other things, proposals submitted by the team of experts in the spring

of this year of long-range research into the effects of disarmament on the social and economic development. All of us hope that conclusions drawn from this will be immediately put into life, in the interests of all nations.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE LEADS DELEGATION TO POLAND

Agenda Noted

LD230932Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May PAP--At the invitation of the Council of State, Hashemite heir to the throne of the Kingdom of Jordan Prince Hasan with wife [will] arrive on an official visit to Poland tomorrow. The prince will be accompanied by personalities of Jordan's political and economic life.

The talks the prince will hold with Polish leaders will focus on bilateral, mainly economic, relations. The sides will also define trends in the development of bilateral relations and exchange views on current international issues. The programme of the prince's several-day stay in Poland envisages a short tour of Poland, during which he will visit the Gdansk city coast to learn about the development of Poland's maritime economy.

In an interview granted to Warsaw evening daily express WIECZORNY, crown prince of Jordan said among other things: "The main, though not exclusive, goal of our visit is to broaden trade". He was emphatic about the fact that neither his upcoming visit nor his intentions will be limited to only discussing the possibility of increasing the Polish-Jordanian trade. The point of the matters are not only relations with Poland but with the CMEA countries at large. "We know," he said, "that Mexico and other countries have signed agreements with the CMEA states. For the countries of your economic grouping, Jordan might make a gate to the entire Middle East region."

Arrives, Meets Babiuch

LD232334Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] On 23 May Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan and his wife arrived in Poland on an official visit at the invitation of the Council of State. They were welcomed at the airport by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the Council of State. Polish-Jordanian plenary talks were held at the Sejm building. During the talks, prospects for the further development of Polish-Jordanian relations were discussed. A great deal of time was devoted to economic subjects. International topics, with attention to the situation in the Middle East, were also debated.

Having laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier, Prince Hasan and his wife toured the old city of Warsaw and were acquainted with the reconstruction of the royal castle. Today Princess Tharwat, wife of the Jordanian crown prince, accompanied by Lidia Babiuch visited the child health center and the gallery of Polish painting and exhibition of (?arras) mural painting at the national museum.

This evening Edward Babiuch gave a dinner in honor of Prince Hasan, his wife and the accompanying persons. Edward Babiuch and Prince Hasan delivered speeches.

Talks With Jablonski

LD232336Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] At the Belweder Palace today Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State received Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan. During their talks they discussed problems concerning the future development of relations between Poland and the Kingdom of Jordan. They also broached international questions, including the problems of the Middle East situation.

Official Talks Begin

JN241204Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 24 May 78 JN

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May--The deputy chairman of the Polish State Council has held a banquet in honor of Crown Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat. The Polish vice premier made a speech in which he welcomed the crown prince and expressed Poland's appreciation of the big role Jordan is playing in all areas under the leadership of his majesty King Husayn.

The crown prince thanked the Polish Government and conveyed King Husayn's appreciation of Poland's stand toward the Arab issue. The official talks started last night between the Jordanian side headed by Crown Prince Hasan and the Polish side headed by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the Polish State Council. The talks dealt with the means to strengthen relations between both countries, especially in the economic field.

WARSAW REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SHABA PROVINCE

LD201054Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Reports from the Zaire province of Shaba are mainly based on onesided and laconic despatches from Western correspondents. REUTER reports that troops of the French Foreign Legion yesterday began armed operations in Kolwezi against the units of the Congolese national liberation front. About 1,700 Belgian troops who were transported to the Kamina base 200 kilometers north of Kolwezi have been ordered to join French combat units.

Official communiques published in Paris and Brussels say that the military action of French and Belgian units is exclusively to insure the safety and evacuation of Western states' citizens in combat areas.

BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES IN WARSAW--PAP Warsaw 23 May--Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the Vatican [department] for permanent working contacts with the Polish Government arrived in Warsaw today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 23 May 78 LD]

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--Bucharest PAP--Andrezej Szozda, Polish minister of power industry and atomic energy, had talks in Bucharest with Trandafir Cocirla, Romanian minister of power industry. Questions concerning cooperation between the two ministries were discussed. In addition to a protocol on the talks, a special agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation to 1980. On 18 May Gheorghe Oprea, RCP Central Committee Politburo member and Romanian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, received Andrezej Szozda. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 78 p 2 AU]

HEAVY MACHINERY MINISTER--The minister of the heavy and agricultural machines industry, Franciszek Adamkiewicz, has visited Great Britain. He had talks with government members in charge of the ministries of trade, industry, agriculture, fishing and food. Possibilities were discussed for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the production and mutual supplies of heavy and farm machines and equipment for foodstuff production. Consideration was given to problems concerning increased Polish exports in this sphere in order to balance Polish-British commodity turnovers in this economic field. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 78 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO DPRK 23 MAY

AU2309 59Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 23/5/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded on May 23 his official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off at the Pyongyang airport by Kim Il-song, by other party and state leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO VIETNAM

Arrives in Hanoi 23 May

AU2319 57Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 23/5/1978--The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Hanoi, on May 23, on an official visit of friendship.

Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were welcomed at the airport in the Vietnamese capital city by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, by other party and state leaders of Vietnam.

Meets With Ton Duc Thang

AU2321 15Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 23/5/1978--On arriving at the governmental palace--the official residence reserved for the Romanian distinguished guests--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Attending the interview were Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the C.P.V., chairman of the National Assembly, Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the C.P.V., prime minister, [and] by other Vietnamese officials. Participating were also the members of the Romanian delegation.

Greeting the distinguished guests, President Ton Duc Thang said among others:

The present visit in Vietnam of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania marks a new stage in the development of the good relations established between our countries and is an encouragement for our people in building socialism.

Congratulating the Vietnamese people for the victory won in defending its independence and in reconstructing the country, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the new visit to Vietnam would contribute to the further development of the relations of collaboration in all domains, to the strengthening of solidarity between the two peoples. Then, the distinguished guests and the hosts conversed cordially, the interview passing in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect.

Visits Ho Chi-Minh Memorial

AU2320038Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 23/5/1978--On May 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath at the President Ho Chi Minh Memorial. In front of the catafalque where the coffin with the remains of Ho Chi Minh lies, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the other Romanian and Vietnamese officials kept a moment's silence. Next, the Romanian guests visited the Ho Chi Minh memorial house.

Toasts Raised at Reception

AU2321177Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, (AGERPRES), 23/5/1978--On May 23 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam gave a reception in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The guests included Ton Duc Thang, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, [and] other members of the party and state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Participating were also the Romanian officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu on his visit in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the reception Le Duan, general secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and President Nicholae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Expressing his satisfaction for the visit of the Romanian distinguished guests, great messengers of a people that successfully builds the multilaterally developed socialist society, close brothers and comrades, messengers of the feelings of warm friendship and militant solidarity of the Romanian working class and people, Le Duan said in his toast that the victories won by the Romanian people in all domains contributed to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The Vietnamese people--he said--heartily rejoices at the victories won by the brother Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at head with its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Vietnamese people--he said--is profoundly moved by the warm support and help given by the Romanian party, government and people in the years of war, for the reconstruction of the country.

Le Duan stressed in his toast that President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit is an important event, marks a step ahead in the development of the relations between the two countries, in the interest of the Vietnamese and Romanian peoples, of the victory of socialism and peace in the world.

Emphasizing in his toast that the relations between Romania and Vietnam witness an ascending course, that there are good relations of solidarity between the two parties, the Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that his fresh visit to Vietnam would determine the expansion and intensification of bilateral collaboration on a political and economic plane as also in other domains, in the interest of both peoples, of socialism and peace in the world.

Showing that the tendencies of a re-division of the zones of influence and domination are manifesting more markedly, leading to the aggravation of international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is necessary to rally the efforts of all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, to intensify the peoples' general struggle for the assertion of a new policy of peace and collaboration among nations.

Reiterating Romania's policy of strengthening the links of friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, for surmounting the divergences between them, consolidating their unity and solidarity, grounded on equality and mutual respect, of broad collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, of expanding the relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states, based on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in international affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force, the Romanian president said: A European country, Romania pays special attention and makes sustained efforts for engineering security on our continent.

Expressing his anxiety over the fact that the flames of some wars continue burning in the world, that a number of peoples fight one another, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated: The extinguishing of all hotbeds of war, the halting of other armed conflicts, the settlement of every disputed issues among states by means of political negotiations between the sides directly concerned are legitimate aspirations of the peoples.

We campaign firmly for the political settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

Setting out from the fact that the long colonial domination has brought about many disputed issues among states on the African Continent, we consider--he said--that the sole way of solving them are the direct discussions between the sides, the use of political means.

It is necessary--the Romanian head of state went on--to do everything for passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament primarily, and in this respect, for the successful proceeding of the UN special session.

We consider it necessary--the Romanian president pointed out--to act for the strengthening of the solidarity of the communist and workers' parties, of all democratic, anti-imperialist forces, to rally all peoples' efforts for the triumph of peace and progress in the world.

SCINTEIA REPORTS CEAUSESCU PRESS CONFERENCE IN PEKING

AU222105Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 78 p 3 AU

[Text] On Friday afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Peking mass media representatives and foreign correspondents accredited to the PRC capital.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan, and Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Gavrilescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by the audience with lively applause.

Complying with the expressed wish of the newsmen, President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered the following statement:

Comrades, gentlemen: I would like to begin by mentioning with deep satisfaction that our official friendship visit to the PRC has proceeded in good conditions. I discussed the further development of our bilateral relations with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Together we noted that, on the basis of the agreements concluded in 1971 with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, Romanian-Chinese relations have developed in every area. We have agreed to further develop our bilateral relations. We have also agreed to expand our economic and scientific-technical cooperation. For this purpose we have just signed an agreement on bilateral economic and technical cooperation. We also signed various other conventions and protocols on bilateral relations. The very fact that the cooperation agreement was signed by both presidents clearly shows our common desire to raise Romanian-Chinese relations to a higher level. These relations are undoubtedly in keeping with the interests of the RCP and the CCP, the Romanian and Chinese peoples, and the general cause of progress, socialism and peace.

The Romanian-Chinese relations are based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual comradely assistance in building socialism. This is why, before leaving China, I would like to state that the results of the visit and the talks have been very positive.

In the same context, I want to express our gratitude for the hospitable and warm reception given us by the Chinese leaders and people. In the enterprises and cities we visited and at our mutual briefings, we noted with great pleasure the enthusiasm with which the Chinese people are implementing the decisions of the 11th CCP Congress on developing industry, agriculture, science and other branches, and in modernizing China and turning it into an advanced and powerful socialist state by the year 2000.

I want to stress that we received the distinct impression that the Chinese people are closely united around the CCP, its Central Committee and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng--who, we noted, is greatly esteemed and loved. We are leaving with the conviction that the Chinese people's goals are in safe hands and will be successfully achieved.

We have also exchanged views on various international issues. We believe that international life is still rather complicated, but we trust that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces are strong enough so that, working in absolute unity, they can prevent the situation from worsening and insure peace.

Naturally, today more than ever, everything possible must be done to observe the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force in interstate relations. As is known, these principles are being firmly asserted in the world. The peoples are becoming increasingly determined to be masters of their national resources and to insure their independent development. [paragraph continues]

Practical experience demonstrates that only observance of each people's right to a free and independent development can insure solutions to the complex international problems and enhance cooperation and peace in the world.

Romania is profoundly interested in achieving security in Europe. We are not satisfied with the results of the Belgrade conference and believe that efforts must be intensified to implement the Helsinki documents. Most important is military disengagement, without which one cannot speak of security and peace in Europe or throughout the world. Along this line, we are very interested in the Balkans and are working to intensify cooperation there.

We resolutely advocate a political settlement to the Middle East conflict under which Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian problem should be solved in accordance with the Palestinians' right to self-determination including their right to an independent Arab Palestinian state. It is necessary to insure the participation of all interested states in solving these problems, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, as the authentic representative of the Palestinians. Naturally, peace in the Middle East must insure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the states.

We believe that African problems should be solved through negotiations among the African peoples. Those states should consolidate their unity and solidarity in the interests of their economic development and of defending and strengthening their independence. We are actively supporting the national liberation struggle in Namibia and Rhodesia, and the struggle against apartheid in South Africa; we come out in support of all national liberation movements, for the peoples' right to be masters of their destinies. We believe that the time has come for the peoples to act in unity and to put a final end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy.

I cannot refrain from mentioning the problems of underdevelopment. As is known, over two-thirds of mankind live in poor countries. Equally true is that this is the result of the policy of imperialist and colonialist exploitation. But what is needed now is not observations on the causes of this situation but intensive efforts to eliminate it and to establish a new world economic order which should permit the more rapid progress of the developing countries, bring about equitable relations in international commerce, make modern technology accessible to all the states and insure the progress and stability of the entire international economy.

Romania is resolutely in favor of disarmament, and primarily of nuclear disarmament. All the peoples need peace for their independent socioeconomic development. This is why we hope that the forthcoming UN session [on disarmament] will adopt concrete measures for disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament; we expect it to begin with the big countries, with those who have the most sophisticated arms; effective international control should be insured, and all the states, regardless of their size, should participate in implementing those measures.

These were some of Socialist Romania's current international interests. We are however confident that the people are strong enough to make themselves heard and to establish a new, democratic policy in the world. As far as it is concerned, Romania will develop relations with all the states, regardless of their social system.

Romania and China are closely cooperating on aspects concerning the struggle for peace and on other issues of international life, and I have no doubt that this cooperation will develop in the future.

Once again, I want to emphasize with great satisfaction that our visit to China and talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and with other Chinese leaders have opened up new prospects for developing the relations between our parties and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then answered questions by the Chinese and foreign press representatives:

Mu Kuan-jen, NCNA correspondent: We have listened with pleasure to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's statements on the results of his visit. I should like to ask the comrade president to say a few words on prospects for developing the relations between our parties and states.

Answer: As I have already said, together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng we have arrived at joint agreements on expanding our economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and on intensifying the contacts between our parties and peoples. The very signing a short while ago of a long-term cooperation agreement demonstrates the prospects existing along this line.

Hans Bergmann, ARD radio correspondent, FRG: We have heard that you are going to visit Vietnam and Kampuchea. Are you considering mediating in the conflict between those two countries?

Answer: It is true that I will pay friendship visits to Vietnam and Kampuchea but for the purpose of discussing the relations between our countries. I believe that the problems between Vietnam and Kampuchea must be settled by the two countries involved, through negotiations.

Alain Jacob, LE MONDE correspondent: Mr President, is it true that during your talks with the Chinese leaders you also discussed the problems of the international communist movement, in particular Eurocommunism?

Answer: We did exchange views on the international communist and workers movement. The problems of the West European communist parties' activities are the concern of those parties. As is known, Romania maintains good relations with those parties and we think that their activities are in keeping with the concrete conditions prevailing in their respective countries. Each party has the right to independently map out its political line, in accordance with the realities of the country in which it is active.

Philip Short, BBC correspondent: Mr President, you recently visited the United States. Are you bearing any message from President Carter for President Kim Il-song?

Answer: True, I have recently been to the United States and, as you know, the visit ended with positive results. I did not go to carry any message from President Carter to any other president. However, Romania resolutely supports President Kim Il-song's proposals for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea.

Philip Short: Allow me to ask another question. Has any economic agreement been concluded between Romania and China?

Answer: As I said in my statement and in the answer to a previous question, we have just signed a long-term cooperation agreement with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Hans Bergmann: Mr President, are you up to date on the events in Zaire, and if so, what is your comment on them?

Answer: I have heard of those events. I think that they are the affair of the Zaire Government, and I have no comment. Naturally, we hope that Zaire will maintain and consolidate its independence and sovereignty.

Dragoslav Rancik, POLITIKA correspondent, Yugoslavia: Have you invited Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to visit Romania, and if so, has a precise date been set for the visit?

Answer: I have addressed an invitation to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, which has been accepted with pleasure. As for the date, it will be set in due time.

Nigel Wade, DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent, London: What is your country doing to improve the relations between China and the Soviet Union?

Answer: As you know, China and the Soviet Union have diplomatic relations, and currently negotiations are underway between Chinese and Soviet representatives in Peking. The problems existing between these two countries must of course be solved by themselves. As is known, Romania has always advocated political settlements to problems, and we hope that this will help normalize and develop relations. However, these problems can only be settled by the two countries, directly.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BERGLAND IN BUCHAREST FOR TALKS

AU232120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1978--The talks between Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, and Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture, who arrived in Romania today, started in Bucharest on May 23. Highlighted were during the talks the results recorded in promoting bilateral collaboration and cooperation in agricultural research and production, and examined were new forms meant to contribute to the development of Romanian-U.S. cooperation in this domain.

ILIESCU RECEIVED BY GREEK KKE OFFICIAL

AU231452Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] [Exterior], received Comrade Ion Iliescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Iasi County Party Committee, in Athens this morning.

Warm comradely greetings were extended to Comrade Harilaos Florakis on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, together with most cordial congratulations for his election to the high position of secretary general of the KKE Central Committee. Harilaos Florakis asked the Romanian guest to convey warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for this message and in turn extended comradely greetings to the RCP secretary general, as well as wishes for new successes to the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

During the ensuing talk the two sides exchanged views regarding the activity carried out by the two parties. Both sides expressed the desire to expand comradely relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each party's right to independently formulate its political line.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY SFRY'S KARDELJ

AU232100Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 May 78 AU

[Text] Today, in Belgrade, Comrade Edeard Kardelj, member of the SFRY State Presidency, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, received Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of domestic trade [of Romania]. The meeting began with an exchange of greetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. The sides then had a talk, which highlighted the continuously upward course of the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations, on the basis of guidelines and tasks set by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. They also examined new ways and means for promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Comrade Janos Fazekas is heading a Romanian delegation on a working visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of Comrade Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU191718Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Ionel Diaconescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR in lieu of Comrade Teodor Has, who has been given other tasks.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-AUSTRIAN CULTURAL PROGRAM--A program on cultural cooperation for 1978-79 was signed in Vienna between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Austrian Federal Government. On this occasion our ambassador to Vienna, Octavian Groza, and Federal Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr delivered short speeches in which they stressed that the document signed marks a new step forward in strengthening and continuously developing the manysided relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 78 p 6 AU]

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] led by Manuel Tito de Morais, member of the PS Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Republic Assembly, who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, was received by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation had talks at the Buzau and Brasov County Party Committees, and toured industrial enterprises, agricultural units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the above-mentioned counties. The PS delegation was seen off [date not given] by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Ghizela Vass and Dumitru Turous, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee, and Constantin Marin, deputy chairman of the National Union ofAgricultural Production Cooperatives. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 78 p 2 AU]

UN PRESIDENT MOJSOV CONCERNED OVER AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD222223Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, May 22 TANJUG--President of the UN General Assembly session Lazar Mojsov today stated that the great-power rivalry and outside interference in African affairs "is becoming a dangerous process which can threaten world peace and security". Mojsov appealed for leaving it to the African countries themselves to deal with the disputes and conflicts between some of them, so that these conflicts inherited from their colonial past can be resolved within the framework of the Organization of African Unity and in other ways they consider most suitable, above all through negotiations and mediation on the part of friendly countries.

Mojsov spoke at today's formal session of the UN General Assembly's special committee on the ending of colonialism. The session was held to mark a week of solidarity with the colonial peoples in southern Africa.

Mojsov described solidarity with and the comprehensive support and assistance to the peoples of southern Africa, above all to the liberation movements there, as an important task facing the entire international community. He stressed that the world rightly expects "an even more extensive and vigorous action against racist regimes" and added that support to the African states generally should find expression also in the sphere of development.

The speech of the president of the UN General Assembly session also contained a description of the racist regimes in southern Africa as constituting serious threat to peace and security not only in that region but also beyond. Mojsov stated that sanctions against South Africa "arise as indispensable".

As concerns the efforts of the illegal regime of Ian Smith to implement in Rhodesia an "internal solution" aimed at preserving the privileges of the white minority, Mojsov stated that "no action which Ian Smith is taking with his puppets can claim support of the international community."

NEWSPAPER COMMENTARIES MARK EVE OF DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD231756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG)--Almost all Yugoslav dailies today carry commentaries on the eve of the UN special session on disarmament, describing the session as an opportunity for all countries to come to grips with a crucial problem in world peace and security.

The daily BORBA writes that the special session will consider several fundamental factors to enable the initiation of a process of genuine disarmament. The question of disarmament must be the concern of all member countries of the United Nations, dealt with as a component part of the process of detente and oriented to serve world development.

The non-aligned movement, as the basic political product of new trends in the world, has inevitably taken up the banner of the struggle for genuine disarmament on the basis of its political premises--the strengthening of equality and the democratization of international relations.

The Belgrade NOVOSTI describes the special session as a revolution in the UN's position in the field of disarmament problems and an opportunity for voicing moral condemnation of the monopoly held by the big powers in this field.

The daily POLITIKA writes that the UN is the sole authoritative institution in the world offering a tribune for exhaustive negotiations on disarmament and one which is qualified to rally coordinate and control efforts and monitor the execution of the action programme for arms limitation and the process of disarmament.

The Sarejevo OSLOBODJENJE writes that the special session will determine specific measures for ending the arms race and initiating disarmament. The United Nations must elaborate a programme of effective measures and develop the mechanism which will ensure their fulfillment, the daily concludes.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Grlickov Receives Tanzanian Delegation

LD232356Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Abdullah Natepe, member of the Central Committee of Tanzania's revolutionary party, and members of the Tanzanian delegation which is visiting our country, and had a long and friendly talk with him.

During the talks they exchanged views on the organizational standards, political program and activity of the two parties on the internal level as well as on some current issues of the workers and progressive movement in the world.

Particular reference was made to the activity of the nonalined countries and to the situation in Africa.

Ljubicic Greets Tito on Birthday

LD231344Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has sent congratulations to the supreme commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. The congratulations run as follows:

"Dear Comrade Marshal, on the occasion of your birthday on behalf of all members of our armed forces and in my own name I am conveying to you my warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for your good health and long life.

"under your revolutionary leadership our nations and nationalities firmly and proudly march along their way in the construction of self-management socialist society and of their even more beautiful and richer future. Your name has become a symbol of all our victories in the revolution and successes in the socialist construction of our country and of its reputation in the world.

"Together with you, our supreme commander, we await the 11th LCY Congress with significant results in organizing and preparing our armed forces and all our society for our defense. We promise you, Comrade Marshal, that we will continue to invest all our abilities to fulfill successfully the tasks put before us by our socialist community and the League of Communists led by you, and that we will be faithful interpreters and protagonists of the decisions of the 11th congress.

"In congratulating you on your birthday and on youth day we wish to express to you our loyalty and to convey to you the warmest greetings of all the members of our armed forces, wishing you good health and long life for the good of all our nations and nationalities and of our socialist community."

Ljubicic Youth Day Message

LD241102Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the following message to men, sailors, cadets and young officers:

"I send you cordial congratulations for 25 May, youth day, and warmest wishes for even greater successes in the implementation of the honorable task of training for the defense of our self-management socialist community.

"Our young generation is our pride, inheritor and the continuator of the revolutionary achievements of the best sons and daughters of our nations and nationalities who with blood and sweat created our free socialist self-management society for present and future generations. During the entire postwar period the youth of our country carried the heavy burden of the construction of our country, proving that they are worthy of the time in which they live. Proud of all these successes by the young people the youth day and Comrade Tito's birthday are observed together with our young people by all our nations and nationalities as a symbol of our revolution and of its vitality.

"We await the youth festival this year too with significant successes in the further development of our socioeconomic and political system and with successes in our economic development, in science, culture and sports. We can be especially satisfied with the successes in the further elaboration and realization of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, which has created the conditions for a peaceful and secure creative work of our working people and citizens. The efforts of members of our armed forces as an inseparable part of the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia, are incorporated in all these achievements. The young people have built a part of themselves into all these successes and, proud of the results they have attained, they await the 11th LCY Congress and the 10th Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth [SSOJ] with satisfaction. I am convinced that the young people in our armed forces will be faithful interpreters and protagonists of the policy of the League of Communists and of the SSOJ. I am also convinced that in their own inimitable way they will work with great enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor on the implementation of the tasks that have been set.

"The young people in our armed forces have responsible and complex tasks both in training and in education.

"These tasks require you to work tirelessly on your ideological and political education, to acquire knowledge in the field of military skills and to handle with expertise the weapons and other military equipment in your hands. In particular, nurture within your ranks brotherhood and unity and healthy comradely relations and upon these foundations build firm and united military collectives. Improve your fitness through various sports and other activities because military service in peacetime, and especially in wartime, calls for exceptional physical effort one has to prepare himself for in good time.

"Comrades, young people, for over 3 decades the nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia have been living in peace and freedom thanks to the LCY led by Comrade Tito, the great man of our revolution and of the postwar construction of our country, and who has devoted his entire life to the struggle of the working class, to our free development, peace and struggle for a better world.

"In observing the birthday of our supreme commander and youth day let us be inspired by his revolutionary and creative achievement and let us invest even greater efforts in the implementation of the tasks set before us by our supreme commander and by the LCY.

"In congratulating you on the youth day, I wish you once again many successes in your training, work and life, and a joyous and happy youth," says General Ljubicic at the end of his message.

Kardelj Addresses Scientists

LD231020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, May 22 (TANJUG)--The Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts is a vigorous expression and confirmation of the full affirmation and free socialist self-management development of the Macedonian nation in the Yugoslav community of free and equal nations and nationalities. It is also a powerful impetus to the development and application of science and culture in Yugoslavia generally.

This was stated by member of the Presidencies of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Edvard Kardelj at a formal session of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts here today. At the session, Kardelj received a diploma of honorary member of this academy, which has 20 regular, 2 honorary, 8 corresponding and 18 members outside its active staff.

The main protagonist of and motive power in applying scientific achievements in Yugoslavia must be free, self-management associated labour, stated Kardelj in a speech at the session. This associated labour must adequately establish links with all spheres of scientific research and knowledge, on which further development depends of both the (?productive) and the socialist self-management relations in production in Yugoslavia.

In a reference to development of the arts and culture in Yugoslavia, Kardelj said they are now not the sphere of creative activity by the select few, but a part of everyday life of people. Participation of the masses in artistic and cultural activities generally is on the increase, so that one may rightly talk of a genuine cultural revolution.

One task facing sciences, especially social sciences in Yugoslavia, said Kardelj, is Marxist interpretation of the history of nations and nationalities in this country, that is, scientific historical analysis of their social development.

He warned about the attempts by some pseudohistorians abroad to deny facts about the history of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Kardelj recalled that no pseudoscientific arguments can deny the fact that the Macedonian people, through the people's liberation war, by the struggle of its revolutionary workers movement and by its own material, cultural and overall social development--not only during the past few decades but much earlier--has affirmed itself as a nation.

The will of the Macedonian people to live and develop, to affirm itself and be free--is invincible, Kardelj emphasized. All those who use pseudoscientific arguments to deny it, must realize that. They must also realize that all wishes for domination over other peoples are historically doomed to failure.

Kardelj recalled that during World War II, the Macedonian people took up arms to fight the German, Italian and Bulgarian fascist invaders. It did so jointly with all other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities led by communists.

SERBIA'S VLASKALIC INTERVIEWED BY POLITIKA, KOMUNIST

ID201902Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 20 May 78 ID

[Excerpts] Belgrade--"I consider that in working in the League of Communists of Serbia [LCS] for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th congress and of the constitution and the law on associated labor we are in fact working for the strengthening of unity in the LCY. Our view has always been that unity in the LCS or unity in the LCY in general cannot be built and strengthened solely with declarations about unity, but that it has to be proven in practice, in day-to-day work, in the orientation adopted by the LCS in its work and activity." This was stated in an interview given to POLITIKA and KOMMUNIST by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the LCS Central Committee, in connection with the forthcoming Eighth LCS Congress.

The president of the LCS Central Committee stressed that the point of view from which the consideration of future tasks will be approached will be of significance for the entire discussion at the congress. It is necessary to grasp and define the difference between the time at which the League of Communists' congresses are being held today and the time the preceding congresses were held. This difference should be understood with precision for fundamental reasons because, both as the League of Communists and as a society, we were, during the period that can be described as the period before the 10th congress and which covered several years, in a situation that represented a very complex stage in the development of Yugoslav society and the LCY. This was quite a critical stage, marked by ideopolitical trends and behavior in practice that literally put society and the LCY in the position of choosing between alternatives.

The development of the technobureaucratic and liberalist behavior caused dissatisfaction in society, primarily among the workers, and met with resistance in the League of Communists. However, Vlaskalic went on, in a section of society this dissatisfaction could also have taken shape in the form of strengthening bureaucratic and dogmatic ideas. I think that at that moment the League of Communists played an exceptionally significant role in not allowing society to seesaw between the bourgeois alternative and the bureaucratic-dogmatic alternative and in creating the scope for the further development of self-management.

Continuing his interview, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the LCS Central Committee, stressed two basic characteristics of the period since the preceding congress. The first refers to the situation in the LCS, to the results obtained in ideopolitical training, authority and stability and unity of the LCS. The LCS organization differs essentially from the one we had before the seventh congress and this is felt in organizations of the League of Communists themselves. From the material prepared for the congress one can see what has been done to increase the number of League of Communist members. This is a major achievement if one remembers the fact that the number of LCS members has gone up by several hundred thousand.

The second characteristic, stressed Vlaskalic, is the orientation of the LCS and the Socialist Republic of Serbia to the development of socialist self-management. According to Vlaskalic the change was made at a time when the balance of power between the social forces was changed, when technocratic practice was rejected and when the door was opened to the further development of self-management.

Replying to the question as to the main characteristics of the present ideopolitical struggle, Dr Vlaskalic stressed two things as being exceptionally important for the League of Communists: ideological clarity about social prospects and enrichment with new knowledge which make it possible for the League of Communist members to conduct a struggle for the practical realisation of the program. For this very reason the question of the quality of Marxist education is one of the central questions. I think, said Vlaskalic, that the growing interest in Marxist education would soon abate if the whole thing were to be turned into obsolete patterns. Ideopolitical work must provide answers to current problems both in our society, in the world and in the international workers' movement.

Replying to the question as to which aspects of the League of Communists activity were acquiring a special significance in the new phase of the development of self-management, Dr Vlaskalic pointed out two aspects of the activity of the League of Communists. The first is to educate the League of Communists to understand social developments and to grasp practical changes in the direction of the consolidation of self-management whereas the other side of the same coin, according to him, is that the League of Communists cannot alone be the protagonist of practical and concrete changes signifying the development of self-management. Bearing in mind the changes that have taken place I think, Vlaskalic continued, that little has changed with regard to the activity of the League of Communists, and that the League of Communists continues to operate to a great extent through the authority of the organization of the League of Communists and through the authority of the League of Communists as a whole rather than by the weight of arguments and as a result of concrete struggle of every member of self-management organs and in the delegate system.

Continuing his discussion Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the LCS Central Committee, spoke of the development of intranational relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stressing that this was one of the basic questions on which the relations in our socialist community are based. We proceed from the standpoint that any attempt to violate the equality of nations and nationalities in intranational relations in fact amounts to an attempt to weaken the political stability of our country, to detract from its reputation in international relations, and to create conditions favorable to manifestation of various nationalistic tendencies.

In intranational relations in our republic, Vlaskalic went on to say, we have a very stable situation and the results attained during the past years show that the elements and the substance on which the equality of nations and nationalities in our republic are based are being enriched day after day. Of course, we cannot say that there is nothing to be done in this sphere. However, what has to be done are not the questions of ideo-political orientation; they are always the questions of the concretization of the orientations embodied in the SFRY Constitution, in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in provincial constitutions, in the law on associated labor and in other social documents, said Dr Vlaskalic.

In the conclusion of his interview to POLITIKA and KOMUNIST Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the LCS Central Committee, spoke of the self-management transformation of social activities, stressing that the changes expected in this area through a free exchange of labor will be one of the major changes in our society.

AMBASSADOR IN USSR MEETS WITH CPSU'S ROMANOV

LD240004Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad--Joze Smole, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union, has visited Leningrad where he had a meeting with Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. The talks included a friendly exchange of views on the further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation which is developing successfully. Particular reference was also made to the consolidation of ties between the twinned cities of Leningrad and Zagreb.

Grigoriy Romanov acquainted the Yugoslav ambassador with the social and economic development of Leningradskaya Oblast. Ambassador Smole laid wreaths on the memorial cemetery of the defenders of Leningrad who fell during the fascist siege of the town in World War II.

The Yugoslav ambassador also visited Leningrad University, where he met professors of the chair of the literature and languages of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Joze Smole also had talks with Boris Vanyishin, general director of the Intourist enterprise for Leningradskaya Oblast, on the possibilities of tourist cooperation.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MAKES VISIT TO BELGRADE

LD192144Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG)--Janos Fazekas, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived here this evening at the invitation of the government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, northeastern Yugoslavia.

Fazekas and his hosts will discuss mutual cooperation between the two countries, above all the promotion of their bilateral economic relations.

Talks in Vojvodina

LD202118Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 20 (TANJUG)--Talks between government delegation of Romania, headed by Romanian Vice Premier Janos Fazekas, and a delegation of the provincial government of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, headed by provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic, were held today here in Novi Sad, capital of Vojvodina.

During the talks, it was set out that economic cooperation between Vojvodina and Romania is developing successfully as a result of good political relations between Yugoslavia and Romania but that unutilized possibilities exist for further expanding cooperation. The two sides established that the accords reached in the field of mechanical engineering and petro-chemical industries are being realized as planned.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT VALDES ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD231020Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, vice president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, who attended the world boxing championships, has left Yugoslavia.

Vice President Valdes was seen off by Svetozar Pepovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection; and Emil Durini, head of political administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Eloy Valdes, Cuban ambassador in Yugoslavia, was also in the sendoff party.

BORBA VIEWS ATTACK IN NEW YORK BY ANTI-SFRY TERRORISTS

LD191258Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG)--The attack on the president of New York's Yugoslav-American club Toni Frlan by anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigrants on May 9th is described by the daily BORBA as an attack on friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, the development of which has been particularly successful lately.

During President Tito's visit to the United States this March, U.S. President Carter personally reaffirmed his government's obligation to take resolute measures to prevent and prosecute criminal activity directed against good relations between the two countries.

Responsible U.S. officials can no longer ignore such criminal activity or justify their inertia by "political [word indistinct]" contrary to those publicly defined by President Carter as U.S. interest, BORBA concludes.

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